THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

VOLUME XX.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 18, 1840. [NUMBER 38.

D. J. Hutchison, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements, inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Chisholm, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1840.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.		
18 Thursday,	4 49	13	*For June, 1840.*		
19 Friday,	4 47	13		h.	m.
20 Saturday,	4 47	13		A.	M.
21 Sunday,	4 46	14	First	6	7. 56 even.
22 Monday,	4 47	14	Full	14	9 28 even.
23 Tuesday,	4 47	14	Last	22	6 10 even.
24 Wednesday	4 49	14	New	29	8 37 morn.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Rel. Register.

MAY 25.

On Saturday, on a suggestion of the Speaker the House consented to dispense with the business of the morning hour, and proceed with the private bills lying on his table.

A large number of bills of this kind were then acted upon. Among them was a bill which has frequently been before Congress, for the relief of the heirs of the late Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky, to return a fine levied on Mr. Lyon, in his life time, for some political offence. After some discussion, the bill passed, 124 votes to 15.

The Senate did not sit to day.

MAY 26.

A quorum of the members of the House not being present at the hour of the meeting yesterday, a call of the House was made, which nearly consumed the hour set apart for morning business. After the roll had been called and the excuses of the absent members received, the House proceeded with the unfinished business of Monday last, which was a question on the Cumberland Road bill, on ordering the main question to be put on giving instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill granting an appropriation for the Road (these instructions were founded on a Resolution of the Legislature of Indiana.) The question was taken and carried, 96 votes to 92.

Mr. Pope called for a division of the question, first on referring the Resolution from Indiana, and then on the proposed instructions. The first question was carried unanimous, but the last was negatived 90 votes to 87.

Mr. Wick moved a reconsideration of this vote of reference, with a view of referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee, to determine whether the U. States are under obligation to continue said road, or not.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay this motion on the table, which was carried, 79 votes to 51.

Petitions from the several States were then presented as is usual, on every Monday. Mr. Adams presented one from Lysander Spooner, of Athens, Mass. preferring a complaint against Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, for arbitrarily depriving the petitioner of his right of appeal from a decision of the Judge, sitting in the District Court of Ohio, the effect of which was likely to prove his ruin. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The whole of the day was principally occupied in receiving petitions and acting on them.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Perkins, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to enquire into the expediency of erecting a plain brick fire-proof building for the use of the War Department, for the safe keeping of the Records, which was agreed to.

Mr. Monroe, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the construction of a steam vessel on the principle of the horizontal wheel suggested by Lieut. Hunter, and that $50,000 be appropriated for that purpose. Referred to a Committee of the whole.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President in relation to the presents of the Imaum of Muscat (consisting of horses, pearls and other articles of value.) He suggests the adoption of some legislative provision pointing out the course which may be proper for the Executive to pursue in that and all future instances where offers of a like kind may be made, without the risk of giving offence.

After attending to minor business, a further discussion took place on the Bankrupt bill, Messrs. Hubbard, Wall and Henderson spoke on the occasion, and, on motion of Mr. Strange, the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The Senate then went on Executive business.

MAY 26.

The morning hour of yesterday was consumed by the House, in a continued discussion on the alleged Report of M. Hallen, from the Committee on Commerce, on the ground that the Committee had afterwards reconsidered that report, and agreed upon a different one. The question debated was, whether a Committee after once agreeing to a report, could afterwards reconsider and change it. No conclusion was come to before the hour expired.

Mr. Atherton called for the orders of the day, but gave way to Mr. Bergeant, who stated that he was instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to ask leave to submit a statement in relation to a memorial which had been presented some days ago by Mr. Adams from one Lysander Spooner, complaining of the conduct of Judge M'Lean, and demanding his impeachment. The memorial had not been read, but was referred, without a knowledge of its contents. The Committee were unanimously of opinion that had the memorial been read, the House would at once have come to the conclusion of the Committee, that it ought not to be entertained. The Committee have thought it necessary therefore at once to express their opinion on the subject, before they draw their full Report on it in order to do away any wrong impression that may have gone abroad, having come to the unanimous conclusion that the petitioner has no ground whatever to complain of injury, or any thing that can derogate from the character of Judge M'Lean, or that can lessen the high character which he has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. Alford, of Georgia, rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House, at 9 o'clock last night had passed the Pre emption bill. He was a friend, he said, to the principle of Pre emption, but this bill, so hastily carried through the House, can be considered as nothing else than a bill to give the Public Domain to the new States. It allowed any person, young or old, black or white, who was on the land when the bill passed, to obtain a pre-emption right. So, if a man had eighteen children, he might have as many pre-emption rights. Indeed, Mr. A. considered the Public Domain as gone, unless the House retracted its steps.

An enquiry was made, whether the bill had been sent to the Senate. The Chair answered that it had. It was then said, the bill was out of the power of the House. The Chair overruled this objection. Mr. Alford hoped the bill would be sent for.—The Chair insisted that the motion to reconsider was in order. Mr. Smith of Indiana, took an appeal. The previous question being called on the appeal Mr. S. withdrew his motion.

Mr. Petrikin revived it, and some confusion arose. After some time the bill was obtained from the Senate, with the signature of the Vice President and taken to the Chair to await the appearance of the Speaker. Mr. Alford proceeded with increased earnestly, on the learned manner of pushing this bill into a law. A demand for the previous question on the reconsideration was carried 116 to 79, and the question of reconsideration was finally negatived 103 votes to 96. The bill was thereupon signed by the Speaker and sent to the President.

The House then went again into a Committee of the whole on the Sub-treasury bill, and Mr. Cushing renewed his Speech upon it, which he continued until the recess took place, and afterwards concluded it between 5 and 6 o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Lowell, of Maine, in support of the bill; for half an hour, when he gave way for a motion that the Committee rise and report progress. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Henderson introduced a resolution authorising a loan of public money now in the Bank at Natchez to the sufferers by the late Tornado, for five years, with adequate security, to an amount not exceeding $300,000, which was, twice read.

The debate on the Bankruptcy bill was again resumed, and Messrs. Strange, Wells, Norvell and Walker took part in it. The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Lumpkin.

MAY 27.

On opening the business of the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Giddings moved the suspension of the rules to allow him to offer a Resolution calling on the President to inform the House whether Amos Kendall continued to exercise the duties of Postmaster General on the 21st inst. being the day on which a certain private pamphlet, purporting to be an address from that individual to the People of the U. States, was published; and if not, on what day his connexion with the office ceased? The motion to suspend was negatived 102 votes to 60.

The Speaker then called on the Committees for Reports. Mr. Hallen, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report accompanied by a bill repealing the New York pilot law, on which a debate arose as to the manner in which the report had been prepared by the Committee, and the morning hour expired before the discussion was closed.

The House then took up the Pre-emption bill. The pending question of which was on a restrictive amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Lincoln, and which he now modified. Mr. L. then addressed the House and explained the objects of his amendment, and took a review of the past policy of the Government in relation to the principle of pre-emption. He examined the provisions of the present bill, every one of which he regarded as innovations of the legislation of former Congresses, and contained either an expression of old rights, or the creation of new ones.

He had not closed his remarks when the hour of recess arrived. After the House resumed its proceedings Mr. L. finished his Speech, appealing with great earnestness against this new extension of the right of pre-emption, which would violate the eternal principles of justice, and entirely cut off our future receipts from the sale of Public Lands. But notwithstanding all that he and others said against it, the bill finally passed without amendment, 112 votes to 64.

The Senate, yesterday, after passing on several bills of minor importance, entered again on the discussion of the bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy, when Mr. Benton delivered his sentiments upon it. He opposed the original bill, and spoke in favor of the substitute, especially of its compulsory and State Corporation provision. The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Tappan.

MAY 28.

The unfinished business of yesterday's morning hour in the House of Representatives was, the question of order in relation to a report made by Mr. Hallen, repealing the Pilot law, the reception of which had been objected to by Mr. Curtis, on the ground that the Committee on Commerce had subsequently reconsidered the vote thereon, and agreed on a Report of a different character. The question was, which of the Reports ought to be considered by the House. Mr. Dickerson obtained the floor, but the morning hour having elapsed, the House passed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Triplett moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to report a bill supplemental to an act supplemental to the act to grant Pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, which, he said, he reported with the assent of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

The Speaker said Mr. T. could not be entitled to the floor to report the proposed bill, because the moment the House had agreed to the order of the day, Mr. Lowell, of Maine was entitled to the floor.

Mr. T. gave notice of his intention of renewing his motion to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Lowell resumed his Speech in favor of the bill, and continued it until he gave way for a recess of the House at the usual hour.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing the States to tax any lands within their limits sold by the United States was considered. In favor of this bill, it was argued, that it would tend to effect an equality among the States highly desirable, and that the States at this crisis, ought to avail themselves of all resources to maintain their credit. In opposition to the bill, it was stated that the five years exemption from taxes, was almost the sole consideration on which not only the five per cent. fund for Roads, &c. was reserved to the new States, but on which also the 10th sections for Schools, &c. were made. To rescind this exemption from taxes, would, therefore be to withdraw the basis on which these concessions rested. The debate was closed by the expiration of the morning hour.

The debate on the Bankruptcy bill was then renewed. The question on Mr. Strange's first amendment, making Mr. Wall's substitute extend to all classes of persons, was agreed to—37 votes to 8.—And his second amendment, to strike out the preferences in the payment of debts of a Bankrupt, except the long customary preference in favor of the United States, was carried without a division. The Senate then adjourned on motion of Mr. Strange.

MAY 30.

The Senate was principally occupied to-day, in considering a joint Resolution presented by Mr. Buchanan, authorizing the President of the United States to accept of the presents which have been tendered to him by the Imaum of Muscat, and recently brought to New York in his Highness's ship the Sultanee; and also, to authorize the President to accept the Lion and Lioness, presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco, through the hands of the United States Consul at Tangier, and to cause all the presents to be disposed of at public sale, and the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Public Treasury; which, after some discussion, was adopted.

After this was disposed of, the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Chinn, of Louisiana, submitted the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General communicate to this House without delay, the time at which the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became a defaulter, the time, number, and amount of the various drafts which have been drawn on him, and which he has refused or neglected to pay, and particularly the amount now due by said Postmaster to the Government—also all the communications which have been written or received in relation to said defalcations, together with all other correspondence which has occurred touching the removal from office of said Postmaster, and the appointment of a successor."

Objection was made of course—for the Federal Loco Focos are determined to stifle all inquiry into the defalcations of their partisans. Mr. Chinn moved to suspend the rules—but this also was refused.

The Federal Loco Focos again attempted to make the Sub-Treasury Scheme take precedence of all the legitimate business of Congress. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) moved to suspend the rules to enable the House to go into a Committee of the Whole, and take up the Sub-Treasury Bill. But they were defeated. The House refused to suspend the rules; and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day, Private bills.

JUNE 1.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, and the House was engaged the whole day in matters of purely private concern. One incident transpired, however, which excited quite a sensation, and two of your members were the *dramatis personæ*. A rencounter or fight occurred between Messrs. Rayner and Montgomery, of your State, and grew out of the recent Speech of the latter, in which certain statements were made derogatory to the former. There are various accounts and rumors in circulation, touching the affair, but from all I can learn, the circumstances are accurately detailed in the following communication from Mr. Rayner, to the Editors of the Globe, which I find in the Intelligencer of this morning, its publication having been refused in the Government Paper:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 1, 1840.

GENTS. BLAIR & RIVES: I wish to make, simply, the following statement, through the columns of your paper. The letter over the name of W. MONTGOMERY, in the Globe of May 30, pretending to give an account of the difficulty between himself and myself, is false in the main, both as to facts and insinuations. The following is a *true* statement of the case:

I met him purely by *accident* in the door on my way to the Post Office. I walked up to him, *directly in front*, and deliberately *slapped his jaws*. Whereupon he struck me over the shoulder, with a cane which he held in his hand, and which broke short off at the first blow. I then turned my cane—which was a sword cane of ordinary size—holding it by the lower end, and gave him a blow over the head, striking him with the handle or sword end. In striking this blow, the sword flew out to some distance. I then repeated my blows for three or four times, with the *lower* or barrel end of the cane, until we were separated—he retreating backward all the time. He struck me *but once*, and that was when he broke his cane. I did not draw the sword from my cane, or attempt to draw it. I had him entirely in my power, but I did not wish to inflict any material injury on him, and should have desisted, after slapping his jaws, had he not struck me with his cane. I have nothing further to say. Yours, respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

In the Senate, to-day, the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill to establish a unifor system of Bankruptcy, without arriving at any definite result. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to strike out all that part of the bill relating to Banking Institutions. Mr. Calhoun said this motion was a vital one, and he desired to speak to it. On his motion, the bill was laid over.

In the House, there was as usual, much wrangling and squabbling about the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Mallory, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a Resolution, that the House will not go into Committee on any bill, except the Sub-Treasury, until that is disposed of.—Motion refused. A good deal of conversational debate took place on the Pilot Bill, as it is called, which would prove of no interest to your readers, I presume.

BEET AND CANE SUGAR BUSINESS.

This interesting subject has lately been examined by a Mr. Child, who, in a volume which he has published, states the following facts, to show that good Sugar can be produced at a cheaper rate from the Beet than from the Cane: Beets of the right kind, properly cultivated, will produce from 7 to 8 per cent. of good chrystalized Sugar, at an expense of four cents a pound, which is cheaper than it can be obtained from the Cane. He observes also, that the Cane is a very uncertain crop, and a great exhauster of land, whilst a crop of Beets never fails to be good, on suitable land, and, instead of wearing out the soil, it constantly improves it, by the manure and protection which its large leaves afford to it. He adds, that the Pulp of the Beet, after the saccharine matter has been extracted from it, furnishes an excellent food for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. So that besides the profits arising from the Sugar produced from a Beet crop, a Farmer would be enabled to raise and fatten a much larger stock of domestic animals for market, than he could have done before he entered on the culture of the Beet.—*Bal. Reg.*

DOMESTIC SILK.

The very handsomest lot of domestic Sewing Silk that we have seen, was exhibited to us, yesterday, by Mr. Daniel Du Pre, of this vicinity, in whose family it was manufactured, the present season. The thread although reeled on a common Wheel, is fine and even, and equal to any imported Silk we have ever seen. It is also beautifully dyed every variety of shade and color, and presents as glossy an appearance as the best Italian article.

We have received also a handsome specimen from Williamsboro', Granville County, manufactured by the Misses Hughes from the mammoth Worm, fed on the common Mulberry; thus demonstrating that the article may be obtained by every family, where there is garden room enough for a few Mulberry Trees.—*Ral. Register.*

Mysterious.—Mr. N. Mowry, a merchant of Townanda, Pa., who was a lodger at the Pearl House, stepped out with the design of being absent but a short time, on Monday evening, April 26th, and has not since been heard of. He was a man of respectability and regularity, in all respects. He had purchased goods at various stores, which remain, of course, as they were on the day of his disappearance. He is known to have had about him $800 in money.—*ibid.*

Western Enthusiasm.—In Ohio and the great "nor-west" the popularity of General Harrison is so great, that when any Tippecanoe club sing one of their spirit stirring songs, the hogs stop grunting to listen—the birds sing in chorus—and the very trees rip themselves up by the roots, and hurra "old Tip for ever." This is what we call something like "sober second thoughts."—*Carolina Beacon.*

The last Western mail brings us news of the death of General John Adair, of Kentucky, in the 63d year of his age. He was a soldier in the early Northwestern war, and commanded the Kentucky troops at New Orleans in 1814–'15. He had, during his life, filled also many civil offices, amongst which was that of Senator of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

A gentleman, upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steamboat boiler exploded is said to have replied, that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that more steam had no effect on him.

From the Nashville Republican Banner.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extract below, from one of the most candid, satisfactory expositions we have ever read—being a speech recently delivered at Abingdon by the Hon. John Campbell, late Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Campbell was in office several years, and enjoyed peculiar opportunities of acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of our financial affairs. He sums up his objections to the Sub-Treasury scheme in the following very striking and forcible remarks:

I hope, fellow-citizens, I have made myself understood. I care nothing about phraseology, if I can be intelligible. This is the substance of my argument—That this Sub-Treasury system, which requires the people to pay up all their public dues in specie, can be of no benefit to the mass of the people. That so far as the General Government is concerned, it has been tried by a regulation of the Treasury Department, after the Banks had suspended specie payments in 1837; and that time and experience, the best test of knowledge, has proved that it can bring no good to the people. That the great mass of the people will be compelled, from the value of our political system, and from habit, to use Bank paper or Government paper, for its conveniences and great facilities. That a Government paper system would be attended with infinite more mischief than the banking system. That as the people are compelled, from the necessity of the case, to take paper in their ordinary transactions, and for every thing they sell, the Government ought not to require of them payment of specie in its collection of the public dues. That the revenue flows out of the Treasury in discharge of public debts, as fast as it flows in in payment of the public dues, and instead of flowing into the circulation from the Sub Treasurers, it will flow directly into the Banks, if at par, or into the hands of brokers if above par, and that paper will be used in lieu of it, in consequence of its *superior convenience*. That the paper will be the circulating medium, whether it is at par or below par. Whether the Banks suspend or are making specie payments.—That if the paper is at par or equivalent to specie, it will always be preferred, because it is more convenient. If it is below par, that then the specie collected by the Government and paid out to its officers, will be sold at a premium, and not go into the circulation, as we have seen illustrated at the seat of Government when the Banks suspended specie payments in 1837. That the people of this country, at a distance from Banks, at a time of great pressure in the money market, will find difficulty in obtaining specie to pay their public dues, and that their property must be sacrificed as a necessary consequence if specie is demanded for taxes, and that the public money would be rendered more unsafe in the hands of individuals appointed by the President, and removable at his pleasure, than in the hands of good sound Banks that have no legs and can't run off. That nothing of any consequence has ever been lost by the Banks, except during Mr. Crawford's administration of the Treasury Department, who transferred the public money into banks, *not for safe keeping*, but to prevent them from breaking. That although the banks have suspended specie payments in late years, in which were deposited the public money, they have not proved insolvent, and have paid or will be able to pay, every cent they owe the Government. That the mere circumstance of the Banks suspending specie payments is no more evidence of their insolvency, than the refusal of an individual to pay a debt on the day it was due, was evidence of his bankruptcy. That the State Governments have sustained their Banks in their suspensions, shewing that they thought, under the circumstances, it was best for the community that they should have done so. That if these Banks that have suspended are to be regarded as insolvent, and called "Bankrupt Banks," how does it happen that their notes buy every thing now they did before they suspended? That all this clamor against the paper system is useless, to say the least of it, and the statesman who supposes he can benefit the people by it, and give them a specie circulation, only affords evidence that he intends to deceive them, or that he is unfit, from his ignorance, to be entrusted with the public confidence. That the subject of the currency is a very difficult and intricate one, and ought to be left alone when in a tolerably good state. That experiments ought not to be made upon it without the experimenters had given some evidence they were masters of their subject, and that more mischief has been done to it by "financial quacks" and pretenders, than all the other classes of society put together.

Here are twenty-six Governments, all sovereign and independent of each other, and completely sovereign in relation to what never will happen, and what never *can happen* as long as they exist as independent Governments; that if two-thirds of the States of this Union would put down their Banks, the remaining third would furnish a paper system for the whole Union. Pennsylvania and New York can do it.—And yet we are told by a distinguished Senator of the United States, the confidential friend and agent of the President on the subject of the currency, that the General Government can effect what Bonaparte performed in the French nation. That the General Government has the same power over the currency of the 26 States, that a military despot, holding in *his own hands* the reins of power, and giving direction to every thing as it suited his sovereign will and pleasure, had over the destinies of France! Here are his two words: "The great *Emperor of France raised the currency of France from all paper to all specie in six years.* The gigantic wars—the National defences—the almost fabulous expenses of the imperial court—had carried the annual national expenses to 180,000,000, and the whole was paid in gold and silver; 40,000,000 of people used nothing but gold and silver. And cannot we increase, in three or four years, our specie from 90,000,000 to an amount sufficient to pay all the expenses of all wars and furnish a common currency to the people?" And he responds himself, by saying, "*surely we can.*" Here is an idea of the powers of the General Government over 26 sovereign States in relation to a subject over which they have unlimited control. How is the General Government to prevent the States from chartering Banks? How is the General Government to prevent the States from using Bank paper? How is it to prevent them from availing themselves of its conveniences and facilities? I should like to see the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which gives that Government any such power! And yet we are told it can do what Bonaparte did in France, in relation to the currency!

This siren voice, which sings an annual song to us of the coming of the golden age, we have heard for the last two years.—Those who can be gulled by it, have lived in this world to little purpose, and know little of the business habits of the people of this country or of the principles of our free institutions.

Fellow citizens, I have stated to you, and I repeat the remark, that experience is the best test of truth. That these systems we have tried and have witnessed their failure with our own eyes, we should have no confidence in. I witnessed the practical operation of the celebrated specie circular, as it was called; which was an order from the Treasury Department, under the direction of the President of the United States, that nothing but specie should be received in payment of the public lands. To my certain knowledge it did not bring one specie dollar into circulation among the people.—The lands were paid for in specie, in the Treasury office, and to receivers, and then the specie was taken back into the *Banks*, instead of going into circulation, and the public creditors, who had the Treasurer's draft upon the Banks, took the notes of the banks in preference to specie, because they were more convenient. Any one of them could have had the specie if he had chosen to receive it, but he preferred the notes.

The drafts that were given upon receivers in the West, were negotiated with the Banks, and the Bank notes were taken, and the specie in the hands of the receivers went into the *Banks* instead of into the *circulation*. The disbursed, when at Washington, about 300 millions of the public money before the Banks suspended specie payments, and nearly the whole of that sum was paid in Bank notes; when the public creditor had his option to take specie or the notes. Why did the public creditors, who had my drafts upon the banks, take the notes in preference to specie, when they could have had the specie if they had demanded it. No other answer can be given, than that they preferred the notes because they were more convenient.

Here then is a fact which must be conclusive, that the bank paper will be the circulation of this country, until it is substituted by the Government paper. The organs of the Administration have disclaimed all idea of a Government paper system.—It is now admitted on all hands that the destiny of this Republic is sealed forever, when the circulating medium consists entirely of paper issued under the authority of the General Government. Under such a system we need no longer talk about States sovereignties, or the liberty of the people.—They will be at the feet of the General Government, and it must become a simple consolidated despotism. It would hoard up in its vaults all the specie of the nation, as is the case now in Russia, and the people would have the Government paper as its representative. The stream of specie would be constantly running from the people in payment of their taxes, under the Sub-Treasury System, *into the vaults of the Government*, whilst the Government paper would flow out as the circulating medium, until the whole country would be drained of specie and flooded with Government paper. Every man in the nation would be more or less a creditor of the Government, who held any of this Government paper in his pocket, and of course interested in sustaining it in all its usurpations and despotism. Under such a system would it not be a perfect mockery to talk about liberty? In this view of the subject, how can a Sub-Treasury system give a specie circulation? The Government creditor would do precisely as he did before the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system, when he had his option to take notes of banks or specie, and always preferred the former.

If each man hoards up specie to pay his taxes, that don't put it in circulation. The circulating medium is that money which people generally receive when they sell any thing, and pay out when they buy any thing. Specie hoarded up to pay taxes would be used in neither buying or selling. It would be laid by to meet the demands of Government. When paid up to the Government, it would go off to the Sub Treasury vaults—from thence, it would sell to the broker, if it was *worth more than Bank paper*, and take notes in exchange, or he would exchange it at Bank for its paper, *if it was worth no more than its paper.* How, then, are the people to be benefitted by the sys-

...which it is to drain our country of gold...which will receive through taxed on the little specie they have, only for the share of which its owners prefer to hoard up their property unemployed, for fear the value, if they should be unable to obtain it. This system, instead of giving us a specie currency, will drain the country of it, and banish it completely from circulation.

If the system is to be confined to the Government, it can be of no conceivable benefit to the people. To say nothing of the losses that will be sustained by deductions, by placing the money in the hands of individuals, it will increase the pressure in the money market—multiply the suspensions of specie payments—prolong their continuance, and instead of giving the people a specie circulation, will rivet upon them, completely, a depreciated currency.

Fellow-citizens, I am no bank partizan. I never borrowed or accepted a favor from one of any kind. Holding a highly delicate and important trust during a long period of public life, in relation to the public money, I found it necessary to keep myself clear of pecuniary entanglements with banks and individuals. I am no advocate of the existence of banking, or of a depreciated paper currency. I simply deny that the Sub-Treasury will cure these evils, so far as they affect the people. On the contrary, I say it will aggravate them greatly and make them more intolerable.

So much for the Sub-Treasury system, which has now been recommended by the President, four times, to the American Congress. With all my insuperable objections to it, I consider it a more innocent measure and even less consolidating and despotic in its character, than other measures which he has pressed upon Congress, and upon all of which I will take the pleasure of submitting my views in due time.

Before closing this address, I must beg leave again to call your calm and serious attention to the recommendation of the most extraordinary measure—of a standing army, which appears in the President's last message, and which, if it does not startle into amazement, and open the eyes of the people of this country, as to his real character, as a patriot and statesman, then I unhesitatingly say, that such is the state of party feeling upon the public mind, that the President can recommend any thing he pleases, however destructive to the liberties of the people, and it will meet with its advocates and friends.

Who are the Federalists?

REMARKS OF MR. MORGAN,

In reply to Mr. Albert Smith of Maine—House of Representatives, Thursday, 26th March, 1838.

Mr. Morgan rose amidst loud cries of question, and said, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that I have trespassed upon the indulgence of this House. In the scramble which has been carried on to obtain the floor ever since the commencement of the session, I have hitherto been content to give expression to my opinions only by a silent vote, believing that such a course best advanced the business of the House and the interests of my constituents.

Nothing was further from my intention than to address you at this time, and I cannot but feel surprised that gentlemen who have consumed day after day, and occupied so much of the valuable time of this House, should now, for the first time, cry out "question, question," and evince so much anxiety to bring this debate to an immediate termination.

Mr. A Smith. Does the gentleman allude to me?

Mr. Morgan. I will allude to that gentleman presently.

Mr. Smith. I have not sung out question to-day.

Mr. Morgan. I will detain the Committee, Mr. Chairman, but a few minutes.

It was not my intention to have risen, nor should I have done so, but for the remarks which fell from the honorable gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith.) He has singled me out, or placed me among the number of those whom in elegant and courtly phrase, he designates as the "pie-bald, ring-streaked, and speckled party." Such is the chaste language which the gentleman has applied to that party to which I have the honor to belong; but I assure the honorable member that I cannot feel disgraced or degraded by any remarks or epithets which he may think proper to apply to me in such a connection.

He has denounced the Whigs as the Federal party, composed of the old and ultra federalists of the cockade stamp. This is a novel, and felicitous argument in favor of the Treasury note bill, yet most unfortunate in another respect, for it has recalled a train of recollections which must be any thing but agreeable to many of the honorable member's political associates on this floor.

When I heard the remarks of the gentleman, I could not refrain from looking at my honorable and distinguished colleague from Kinderhook, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) who is recognised as one of the leaders of the Administration party, and I do indeed think that the gentleman from Maine was rather personal in his remarks, considering that my colleague, who had the honor of being a member of the Federal party, set so near to him.

I thought too, sir, of another gentleman, belonging to the same party with the member from Maine, who very modestly retired from his seat when he heard the Federalists arraigned. I mean my honorable colleague from Otsego, (Mr. Prentiss,) who, during the last war, edited a federal paper in Otsego, and, in common with his political associates, rejoiced at every defeat of the American arms, and believed it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over victories." If I had a file of his papers here, I could furnish proof, page upon page, in support of his Federal attachment.

I was reminded also of my colleague on my right, (Mr. Fine,) who was formerly, as he is now, associated with the gentleman from Otsego; nor could I overlook the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKay,) or the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Carrol.)

I was forcibly reminded of other distinguished gentlemen who are the pillars, and supporters of the subsidized Republican party, some of whose seats are near the house of a man in the other end of the capitol. I thought of him who had the cruel manliness to disclaim his political antecedents, and boasted that he sailed under the federal flag so long as it waved in New Jersey, (Senator Wall.) I thought of an honorable Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hubbard, and of another, Mr. Williams, who comes from the State so ably represented in part by the honorable member from Portland.

I could not fail to remember another distinguished Senator, a brilliant star in the galaxy of Federalism (Mr. Buchanan,) who gives the best evidence of his political principles in an attempt to reduce the wages of labor, and the value of property, to the standard of a gold humbug; and who, in earlier life, evinced the warmth of his political attachments, by declaring that he thanked God that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins, and if he thought he had, he would tap them and let it out.

Mr. Ramsey. I say that is not correct.

Mr. M. I say the gentleman knows nothing about it. He will not deny that the Senator was a zealous Federalist; and as to the particular expression, it was made when that gentleman and myself were in our cradles.

I thought, too, Mr. Chairman, of another notorious Jacobin of the party, whom fraud attempted to force upon this House. I allude to him who attempted to take a seat on this floor, in defiance of an undoubted majority of seven hundred and fifty of the electors of his district against him; and who, when he arose to address this body was politely requested to make his speech in the Rotundo. I mean the distinguished Jack-Cade from Philadelphia, (Mr. Ingersoll,) who was not only a Federalist, but who said that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory, and he is a Tory still.

I might allude to another gentleman, conspicuous for the manner in which he exercises the functions of an office under the Government, and whom Gen. Jackson rewarded by elevating him to the highest judicial station in the world, (Chief Justice Taney.)

I might allude also, and I could do so, were it not so unpleasant to certain gentlemen—to members who now hold seats on this floor from New Jersey, and who have been forced upon us as I believe, in an illegal, unjust, and corrupt manner.

I could go with my friend from Kinderhook, to the Empire State, and point out to him two gentlemen, who recently represented my Senatorial District in the State Legislature—worthy and honorable men, but of the Essex school. I could refer him to another gentleman, recently a member of that Senate—now, by permission of the People, in a state of political retiracy, and who is, I think, connected with my colleague from Kinderhook—he who, in a 4th of July oration, predicted that the sun of Federalism would yet arise to illumine the blushes of the morning.

Mr. Vanderpoel? Who was that?

Mr. M. If the gentleman does not know, I will tell him. I mean the gentleman from Greene county, Senator Powers. Do you deny it?

Mr. Vanderpoel. No.

Mr. Morgan continued. All whom I have alluded to were members of the Federal party and active supporters and advocates of the Federal measures. They are now democrats dyed in the wool, and collaborators with the member from Maine in the Executive workshop.

I might, Mr. Chairman, swell the catalogue until it embraced a large portion of the party to which my honorable friend from Maine belongs; but, sir, I have neither time nor physical strength to proceed; nor would this House, exhausted as its members have been by protracted sessions, have patience to listen to further enumeration.

I will only add, that when the charge is made against the party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, that it is a Federal party, and opposed to republican principles, come from what source it may, it is a base slander and falsehood. It is not the Federal party, nor does it maintain Federal principles.

What is Federalism? Its most important features are the increase of Federal patronage, the enlargement of Executive power, the concentration of every thing in the hands of the President of the United States—a strong, consolidated Federal Government.

Where do you find most of those who acted with the Federal party? They are now in the ranks of locofocoism, and foremost in the fight. Who are in favor of these principles? Who but the gentleman from Maine, and the party with whom he acts, and which now proposes by the bill, which ought to but unfortunately has not been, under discussion, to increase the power of the Executive? Who proposes the Sub-Treasury bill which the majority in this House seem so reluctant to bring up for debate? Who is in favor of that measure of abomination which is to increase and strengthen the influence of the President by a fearful augmentation of his power and patronage? The gentleman from Maine and his political associates. Who has multiplied the number of officers? Who has increased the expenditures of your Government from thirteen to forty millions of dollars? Who now calls upon this House for five millions of irredeemable Treasury shinplasters to save your Government from bankruptcy? The gentleman from Maine and his economical democratic friends.

Mr. Chairman, I will not dwell longer on this subject; I trust, however the committee will bear with me one moment while I refer to another subject which has been incidentally connected with this debate.—I am not apprehensive of an immediate war growing out of the Northeastern boundary question, and although I may subject myself to the charge of being a federalist or even an old federalist, I will say here in my place, that at present I should deprecate a war with Great Britain. War is the greatest misfortune that can befall a nation and brings with it a train of frightful calamities. Who can calculate its consequences at this time? Sir, if would not be confined to Great Britain and the United States—the whole civilized world would be involved in the great conflict. Who can be desirous of such an event, when he looks at our defenceless situation, at our extensive seaboard, unprotected as it is, with dilapidated fortifications without the munitions of war, and with scarcely regulars enough to fire a national salute? Who, when he looks at our extensive Western frontier, guarded only by Indian warriors, dispoiled of their inheritance, and who seek an opportunity to avenge themselves—when he looks at our great Western lakes without harbors, or a single preparation—who, I ask, is ready to plunge us headlong and unprepared into war? I repeat, sir, I would deprecate it, but have no immediate apprehensions. The cry of war, war, will not take with the People. This incipient stage of war has been courted by the Administration, and is a mere party trick to divert public attention from the profligacy, extravagance, and corruption of this Administration.

I have no fear that public attention will be thus diverted. We have a battle to fight at home—a war against this Administration and its destructive measures, which must be brought to a successful termination before we shall be in a condition to carry on war against a powerful foreign nation.—The Administration are aware of this; they hear the distant thunder as it comes booming over from the great valley of the West—they hear it from the plains of the South—it is echoed back from the granite hills of New England; with the voice of her mighty cataract, it comes from the Empire State; aye, sir, the thunder strikes upon the dome of this Capitol and reverberates in the halls of the Executive palace.

The President has shown his capacity for war in the management of the bloodhound war in Florida. On the 4th of March we shall place in the Presidential chair the Hero of Tippecanoe—a General and a statesman—capable of conducting a war, and bringing it to a successful termination—one who never lost a battle.

Mr. Chairman, we should all deprecate war; but, sir, much as I would deprecate it, stern, absolute necessity may demand a resort to it; and whenever that necessity shall arise, when our rights and national honor cannot be otherwise preserved, I trust I shall be found on the side of my country, nor will I stop to inquire whether she be right or wrong.

I have already trespassed too long upon the indulgence of the House. I return my thanks for the kind and unexpected attention which I have received, but allow me, in conclusion, to address a word to my distinguished friend from Maine. True to the federal instincts of his party, he boasts of the respectability and gallantry of his connexions, and informs us that during the last war he unfortunately lost a brother, and had another seriously wounded. I would not speak of them in terms of disrespect, and doubt not they were brave and gallant men; but the honorable member from Maine will permit me to say, it will never be my pride to rise here and boast of my patriotism and courage, by telling this House and the country, that I lost a brother, but saved myself.

"I don't know where he would have stopped if on old woman on the opposite side of the way had not, without intending any offence to the General, accidentally displayed a red petticoat out of the window."—Globe of 20th May.

We give notice to the Globe that as often as this petticoat wit appears in that delicate journal, the card of Gen. Murphy (Major Allen's General,) will make its appearance in the Madisonian. At this time we will preface it by a recent letter from the author of the card. It is dated May 2d, and is an answer to the letter addressed to Gen. Murphy by citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania.

"Gentlemen the only *candid and true* statement of the matter that can be made is this, that the charge which was thus first made by Major Allen of the Senate of the United States, whilst he was a subordinate officer of my Brigade, is, and was, utterly FALSE. It has no sort of *foundation* whatever. Such a thing *never was done*, never was *intended to be done*, and never entered the *heads* or the *hearts* of the fair, virtuous and patriotic ladies of Chillicothe to do. It was a FALSEHOOD in the beginning. It was *concocted* and *conceived as a* FALSEHOOD! told and uttered as a *falsehood*—published as a FALSEHOOD—and republished as a FALSEHOOD, *known* to be *false—conceived* as FALSE, and *talked about* as FALSE, all over the Union, for years since it was uttered.

In a Convention of this State, held in Columbus not long after the publication of that falsehood, about 150 delegates, (if my memory serves me as to the number,) from this county, branded the charge as FALSE, and their solemn attestation was received and made part of the proceedings of the Convention; and the oldest and most respectable of our citizens have done the same in their often published certificates.

And if you please, I refer you to the Ohio State Journal,* (which I herewith enclose to you) dated the 29th April, and to the extract therein contained, from the Boston Atlas, for a copy of the card published by me, immediately after the charge was made by Major Allen. And you will remember that this card has never been met by Major Allen.

I trust, gentlemen, that this testimony will not only be satisfactory to you, but all reasonable men to whom it may be made known.

With my best wishes for your welfare, I am, Gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

W. T. MURPHY.

*MR. SENATOR ALLEN, OF OHIO.

The boys of Chillicothe, to this day, call Allen, of Ohio, "Petticoat Allen," for his rascally imputation against the ladies of that town, that they had sent General Harrison a petticoat. It was a LIE from beginning to end. At the late Cleveland celebration, the people of Ashtabula county, Ohio, carried in procession a hugh corn broom, around the handle of which was folded a red flannel petticoat, with the inscription—"Covering for Allen."

The author of this pitiful slander was thus notified by Gen. Murphy, of Chillicothe:

"TO MAJOR ALLEN.

"Sir: I publish you as a LIAR *and a* SCOUNDREL, for having stated in a public assembly, at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1836, that the ladies of Chillicothe voted General Harrison a petticoat as a reward for his military prowess.

W. T. MURPHY.

THE STANDING ARMY.

To show what a heavy direct tax, the people of this country would have to submit to, in carrying out the Plan of Mr. Poinsett, recommended so highly by the President, it is only necessary to take a separate County—say Wake, for instance. By the 1st section of the Plan, it is proposed that all the able-bodied men in the Union, between 20 and 45 years of age, shall be enrolled. The Captain of each Company in them required to notify, without delay, those under his command to provide themselves, within *three months* after such notification, each "with a good Musket, with a bore of sufficient capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a knapsack, Cartridge-box to contain at least 24 Cartridges suited to the bore of the Musket, and each cartridge to contain one ball and three buck shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder"—or, with a good Rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder-horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for 24 charges, with two spare flints." These equipments cannot cost less than $12,50—many, indeed, think this estimate too moderate.

Each man, then, in the County of Wake—(we take *that* to illustrate its effects)—will have to raise $12,50 to purchase these equipments. Can the poor men of the county stand this *heavy, direct tax?* How many of us will have to sell our only Cow, or Horse, or take the few Silver dollars, we have been working hard for, to enable us to purchase a dress for our wives and daughters, or Sugar and Coffee for our families. For what? To serve our country. No! But to raise a large Standing Army, to enable the President to trample our liberties under foot! And this, too, in a time of profound peace!

This is not all. There are many poor men in the County of Wake, who are not able to raise $12,50; and, if they do not, "within three months after notification," they are to be fined and imprisoned! In addition to this expense, which each citizen, poor as well as rich, between 20 and 45, will have to incur, all those who are drafted to compose what is termed the *active* force, will be liable to be separated from their families, at least twice during the year, and carried into any part of the District in which they live. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida form this District.—The President, under this Plan, would have the right to carry the drafted soldiers of Wake to any part of Georgia or Florida. Was there ever a more complete system of Military despotism? Did Bonaparte ever propose one more dangerous?

Take another fact. Calculating from the Census of 1830, there are about 1400 able bodied men, in the County of Wake, between the ages of 20 and 45. That our estimate may not be too high, we will say 1200. Each having to pay a tax of $12,50 would make $15,000 to be collected from the pockets of our citizens in *three months after notice!* The County of Wake required to pay fifteen thousand dollars, to support a Standing Army, in a time of profound peace! Where is the money to come from? And let it never be forgotten, also, that under this very Plan of Mr. Poinsett, which is approved by Mr. Van Buren, the Office-holders are not only exempt from *the tax*, but from *military service!*

Does not every man see that here is an open and direct attempt to establish in the Office-holders of the country, a privileged class. Why such a distinction? Why should not *they* bear some of the burthens? *We call on the people to beware!*—*R. Reg.*

GOVERNOR VROOM.

This individual is, as our readers will remember, one of the usurping Van Buren members from New Jersey. He has lately brought himself into a position which has disgraced him forever in the eyes of all honest men. During the recent examination of testimony in New Jersey, he sat by and listened to testimony given in favor of himself which he knew to be false. The Jerseyman, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the transaction:

"How Gov. Vroom could sit in his seat on the floor of Congress and hear so vile a charge against Gov. Pennington without refuting it, when he had been previously informed of Ellis's mistake by Secretary Westcott, is beyond our comprehension.—We have hitherto considered him a man of strict veracity and unimpeachable character, but this transaction shakes our faith in him, for he, the President of the Bible Society, has sat by and heard an innocent man charged with corruption whilst he well knew it to be false. But probably Gov. Vroom thought his seat in Congress depended upon Ellis's affidavit, and that was of more consequence than a clear and quiet conscience, and we leave him and his adherents in that belief."—*Boston Atlas.*

It will strike the reflecting reader as one, not among the least remarkable, of the *anomalies* which characterize the political movements of the present day in this country, that so large and intelligent and highly respectable a meeting as that lately held in Charleston, composed of the friends of the present Administration, should charge with favoring abolitionism a party with which are identified such men as Preston, Legare, Pettrigru, Thompson, Butler of So. Ca. Berrien, Dawson, King of Ga. Badger, Iredell, Owen, Williams of N. C. and Tyler, Leigh, Rives, Barbour of Va. with thousand of others of the same interests and principles, in the Southern States. We shall give the evidence on both sides next week to enable the reader to judge for himself.—*Cherow Gaz.*

Party Predilections.—A young lady who was asked which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

Parents who are ignorant of their duty, will be taught by the misconduct of their children what they ought to have done.

FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, MAY 26.

Indian news—murder of Mr. Hall's overseer—three black women killed—four men missing.

We are a doomed people—destruction seems to threaten us on every side. Week after week, adds to the painful list of victims of Indian treachery. If the tide of slaughter is not stopped, the savage will again roam at large master of our forest, and that of our enemies. Soon our cities, villages and towns will be deserted, and the shrill warwhoop of the red skin, and the dismal hooting of the owning out, will take the place of the hustle of national improvement, and the hum of national enterprise. Let such results as the following, awaken those who are interested, respectively, come to a prompt discharge of those duties devolving upon them, and others to a lively sense of the dangers to which they are surrounded.

On Wednesday, 20th inst. while a Lieutenant and two men were passing between Micanopy and a place called "Black Point," they were surprised and fired on by a party of Indians; Lieutenant and one man wounded, and one killed. Same evening, Lieut. Sanderson in command of Micanopy, while on a scout with 18 or 20 men, discovered a fire in the woods, and on going to see from whence it proceeded were surrounded by about 50 Indians. Lieut. S. and nine men, three blood hounds and their keeper, killed upon the spot, and four men missing.—On Friday, news reached Newnansville that three men were killed, between Posts No. 11 and 12. On Thursday, a scout discovered the trail of about 100 Indians, in the "wolf hammock," six miles south of Newnansville.

In addition to the above, we have intelligence of 5 men being killed between Picolata and St. Augustine, within six miles of the latter place. This happened on Friday the 22nd instant. Those killed were two carpenters belonging to Picolata, who were shot from a public wagon, three actors attached to Mr. Forbes Theatrical corps, who were going to St. Augustine to perform.—Luckily, however, Mr. Forbes and the actresses had passed some time before.

News has also reached us by the General Clinch, that "Fort Crum," or the settlement where Fort Crum was originally located, was attacked, and all in the settlement killed. This latter intelligence was brought by express to Black Creek, on Saturday the 23rd inst. and is no doubt correct.

Thus we have a fearful record of at least 20 lives, as victims to the utterly defenceless state in which a great part of our country now is, and has been since the discharge of the volunteers. Experimenting in this manner is preposterous. Nothing but the most decided energetic action, and that unremittingly continued, will keep the savage in check, or afford our suffering citizens any protection.

The carpenters named above as being killed between St. Augustine and Picolata, were a Mr. J. P. Miller, recently from Brunswick, Ga. and Mr. Daniel C. Voss, formerly of the same place both personal acquaintances of ours. Mr. Voss was not killed, but was found the day following in the woods, a short distance from where they were shot, having broken a blood vessel by exertion in attempting to escape, in a state of insensibility. Mr. Miller was killed on the spot. He was a man of many good qualities; a useful and worthy citizen; a kind father, a devoted husband, and an industrious hard working man. He has left a wife and several children, together with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely and inhuman butchery.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 8.

Mutiny at Pilatky.—During the last week the highest offence known to military law, occurred at *Pilatky*. It appears that the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Major Ashby, was absent, and the command devolved on Lieut. Merrill. Some order was issued to a non commissioned officer respecting the removal of prisoners, who peremptorily refused to carry it out. The company was ordered to parade, and this they refused—Lieut. Merrill at the same time being subjected to personal violence.—Doctor Hitchcock succeeded in knocking down several of the mutineers, and something like order was restored, although not before a carbine was levelled at the Doctor, and missed fire. An offence of this character we believe perfectly anomalous in the history of the war. Isolated cases of disobedience and mutiny have occurred; but for a whole company to be affected with a simultaneous spirit of insubordination is truly remarkable. The interests of the service require, in this matter, the closest scrutiny; such as will develop the causes which have prompted this violation of military law, and strike by the terror of its punishment the repetition of an act subversive of all discipline and command. In an examination there may be a development assigning, at least, the motive influencing men to such a violation of duty. Should it be found that there is an exercise of authority inconsistent with law, and an abuse of power irreconcilable with the security of life and limb—that the generous feelings of the soldier are trodden down into the dust, and he subjected to blows and stripes, as it may suit the arbitrary will—then let the evil be bared forth, and its remedy be applied by immediate change. This act of mutiny is a severe offence, and we do trust that the supremacy of the law will be maintained.

Military Invention.—A French paper states that a new kind of howitzer has been invented, and promises to be of great use in field service. This piece is 12 lb. caliber, and weighs only 200 lbs., so that it may be carried over mountains on the back of a mule. It throws a shell which bursts on reaching the enemy, and scatters seventy-five balls and its splinters over the extent of six hundred yards. The balls are dispersed with great precision, and will penetrate boards of considerable thickness.

Morus Multicaulis.—A New York paper says, piles of Morus Multicalis are now lying on the side walks in the lower part of the city—no one to accept even the gift of them.

The Steamer Great Western.—The sale of one-quarter of this steamer owned by Mr. Guppy, of Bristol, Gt. Britain, has been closed upon at the Bristol Exchange, on the sum of £25,000. Another quarter is to be disposed of on the same terms, for the further consideration of one-quarter of the President's Message on commercial affairs, part of Mr. Poinsett's military recommendations to Congress. This is indeed a "free trade and sailors rights" Administration. The President, in his Message, says, "I cannot more earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress the plan of the Secretary of War to organize the Militia." Mr. Secretary says, the plan of the Administration is not only unworthy a support from the country, but is absolutely unworthy of their consideration.—*Winchester Rep.*

ALMOST YIELDING THE COUNTRY.

The Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury (probably the most intelligent, and certainly one of the warmest advocates of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren in the whole South—the Richmond Enquirer hardly excepted,) speaking of the late Virginia elections, has this candid acknowledgement:—"In their majorities, thus far, the Whigs have undoubtedly gained something, and it is hardly admits of doubt that they will prove the stronger party in the legislature. It is also highly probable that they will have a majority of the popular vote. This however does not follow, and being granted does not decide the presidential contest in the State. It will however have its effect, and, as it is by *no means difficult to suppose that Virginia will cast her vote for Harrison and Tyler. The odds are fearful against the old Republican (Locofoco) doctrines. The candidates for President and Vice President are both Virginians, linked by the associations of three centuries with a thousand ties will thrill through the heart of the old commonwealth.*"

To which we may add,—with Virginia against him, how utterly hopeless are Mr. Van Buren's prospects!

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

The British Queen.—This fine vessel took her departure yesterday, punctually at the appointed hour. There are some facts remarkable enough to be recorded. She has on board 172 passengers, including children and servants, and persons belonging to the ship 110—making in all 282 human beings; a number not often exceeded, we imagine, to be included in a ship not belonging to the naval service.

The sum of passage money is	$
Amount of freight	3,7
" " postage	3,1
	$

The quantity of stores laid in to supply 282 mouths on board must be enormous.

Most Painful Accident.—On Saturday evening, the lady of our respected fellow-citizen, Chief Justice Taney, met with an accident of a most painful and serious character. Mr. Andrews had for some days standing upon his counter a beautiful flower. Mrs. Taney, in company with her daughter, was on Saturday evening admiring the beauties of the flower, and to get a nearer view she stepped around the counter. Unfortunately but a few moments before, a trap door had been opened behind the counter, and through this she was precipitated into the cellar beneath, fracturing one of her legs above the knee and seriously injuring her back. We were pleased to learn, yesterday, that the injuries, though very painful, had not assumed a dangerous character.—*Balt. Paper.*

Singular Circumstance.—Mr. John Smith, Puddockstone, near Lowndale, has been visited daily since the month of June by a robin. It has now grown so familiar with the family, that when a stranger enters the house, a tap at the window brings it in, and it perches on his hand, and picks at his fingers with great familiarity. When Mr. Smith goes out to the garden, though accompanied by strangers, the robin will, if called upon, descend from the top of one of the trees, and alight on his hand. It remains out of doors all day, and often visits the beautiful policies of Lowndale, but when evening approaches, he finds his way homewards to Puddockstone, enters the house by a small aperture that has been made in one of the windows, and after partaking of supper, sings his "wood notes wild," until the family retire to rest.—*Peebly Ads.*

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 14.

Travelling at fifty six miles an hour.—The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engines employed on the Great Western Railway not being found fully to answer the expectations of the Directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of 7 feet diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of the speed of 56 miles an hour. On Saturday the 28th ult. the Fire Fly, a new engine on this principle, manufactured by Messrs. Jones, Turner and Evans, of the Vindict Foundry, with Newton, made an experimental trip from Paddington to Reading. The speed throughout was equal to one mile in one minute 11 38 seconds, or an average of fifty miles and a half per hour, two miles of the road were, however, got over at the rate of 56 miles an hour. This is the greatest speed at present attained in the history of locomotive power; what will ultimately be the greatest, it is impossible to foretell. Messrs. Jones & Co. have since forwarded a second engine from their works to London, and they have four others in progress of erection for the use of the Great Western Railway Company.

Bendable Stone.—In the museum of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, one object of curiosity is a bending or elastic stone. This stone is apparently of granite, is about two and a half feet by six inches in length and breadth, and about an inch thick. This stone being lifted at one end yields to the pressure, and from the half begins to bend as the lifted end is raised, the bend approaches nearer to the further extremity. On the lifting power becoming relaxed, the stone reverts to its former level.—*Calcutta paper.*

A METHODIST MINISTER AND GEN. HARRISON.

The following circumstance was mentioned during the session of the Harrisburg Convention by Judge Burnet, of Ohio, a warm personal friend of General Harrison. Many years since while the great tide of emigration was flowing through the western States, the hero of the Thames having for a while, exchanged the arduous duties of a statesman and a general, for the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture, was on a hot summer evening at the porch of his humble "Log Cabin" asked for shelter and a meal, by a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. The jaded appearance of the steed, and the soiled garments of the rider, proclaimed the fatigue of the day, with his usual courtesy, the General welcomed the stranger. After a plain and substantial supper, the guest joined with his host in social conversation; and the latter, laying aside the character of the soldier and statesman, willingly listened to the pious instruction of the traveller. They retired to rest, the good old soldier thankful to a munificent Providence that he was enabled to administer to the wants of a fellow creature, and the worthy minister of Christ, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the head of his kind benefactor. Morning came and the Minister prepared to depart. He was in the act of taking leave, when he was informed that his horse had died during the night. This loss, however severe, considering that he had yet two hundred miles to travel, did not discourage him in the exercise of his duty; but taking his saddle bags on his arm, he rose to depart with thanks for the kindness of his entertainer. The old General did not attempt to prevent him, though he offered his condolence upon the loss; but an observing eye could have detected a smile of inward satisfaction, which the consciousness of doing good alone produces.—The guest reached the door, and to his astonishment found one of the General's horses accoutred with his own saddle and bridle, in waiting for him. He returned and remonstrated, stating his inability to pay for it, and that in all probability he should never again visit that section of country. But the General was inexorable, and reminding the astonished Divine, that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," sent him on his way, his heart overflowing with gratitude, and his prayers directed to Heaven for blessings on the venerable Hero.—*Penn. German.*

[The Baltimore Patriot states that the minister referred to above is in Baltimore in attendance on the Methodist General Conference now in session in that city who vouchs the truth of the above facts.]

Gov. Branch's opinion of Judge Saunders.—In his celebrated speech in the Senate of North Carolina, in 1834, in his reply to Mr. Edwards, Gov. Branch said,—

"One of the gentlemen's colleagues—I mean Gen. Saunders, the present Attorney General—in his public addresses to the people of this district, went so far, as I am informed and believe, as to superadd to his other charges against the General [Jackson] that of moral turpitude, manifested in the seduction of his neighbor's wife. He proceed to know him well, having lived in his immediate neighborhood. Soon after the meeting of Congress in 1823, where do you find this present leader of the Jackson party? Going into caucus for the purpose of controlling that "popular feeling," he now, unsparingly so much reverences. Do you find him arrayed his party influenced by principle any more than now? No, sir. Mr. Crawford received the caucus nomination—he *open and avowed friend of the United States' Bank*—that monster which the gentleman and his party now *pretend* to hate with such holy fervor."

Backing Out.—The Senate's Military Committee have been discharged from the consideration of Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill, on motion of Mr. Benton!!

Again, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives addressed a note to Mr. Poinsett asking for an explanation of the conflicting and unconstitutional points in his plan. In his reply he says: "If, on mature deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the *whole system altered or abandoned.*" How condescending the Heads of the Departments are becoming! But it won't do gentlemen—you are too late in coming to your senses—Your masters, the people, have determined upon doing without your farther services.—You have proved yourselves unfaithful and churlish stewards, and you must now surrender your stewardships.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

Was Gen. Harrison ever wounded while he had command of the Army?—*Balt. Rep.*

No. Was Gen. Jackson or Gen. Washington?—*Louisville Journal.*

If the question of the Baltimore Republican refers to Harrison's command of the Northwestern army, the answer is we believe right. But if the answer is designed to cover his whole military career, it is wrong. He was twice wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe; once in the neck and once in the hip; but neither of the wounds were very severe.

Gen. Washington was, we believe, never so much as grazed by ball or steel; and Gen. Jackson was equally fortunate except in his bar room battle with Col. Benton, when he received a bullet in the wrist from the Colonel's pistol and sundry stabs and cuts from his bowie knife. It is due to Col. Benton to say that in that wild beast affray, the "second Washington" was the aggressor.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Natchez.—Four hundred persons are supposed to have been killed and $5,000,000 worth of property destroyed at Natchez, by the tornado.

A Profitable Establishment.—Within the last twelve years, the Connecticut State Prison has yielded a profit of $65,920, over and above all expenses.

Charlotte:

Thursday, June 18, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d "	Gen. JAMES WILKISON, of Wilkes.
3d "	DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4th "	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th "	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th "	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th "	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th "	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th "	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th "	Col. H. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin.
11th "	Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th "	THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th "	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th "	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15th "	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

It will be seen that the above Ticket is complete. The spirit and promptitude with which the Whigs have acted in this matter, show that they are feelingly alive to the important interests involved.

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.

Much fuss has been made by the Van Buren press relative to Gen. Harrison requesting, what appears to be the Whig Corresponding Committee of Hamilton county, to answer some of the many letters which is no doubt daily pouring in upon him from all parts of the Union, and every change has been rung upon it which party malignity could invent. In their zeal to fasten upon his good name the slander that he was in leading strings, they were taken aback by a publication of the fact that the "*greatest and best*" was surrounded by just such a Committee as they represent Gen. Harrison to have. A great deal has been said also about his withholding his opinion on some of the subjects that now agitate the country, although he has expressly stated his opinions have not changed and have referred all inquirers to his published opinions, yet his opponents are not satisfied but are trying to manufacture political capital out of this circumstance. The following letter from Gen. Jackson shows that he went farther than Gen. Harrison, and refused to *answer interrogatories put to him by the Senate of Indiana.* We hope now to hear no more about Gen. Harrison withholding his opinions when such high authority as this, in the estimation of the Loco Focos, is adduced:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1838.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.

The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed.—But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart, in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

ANDREW JACKSON.

We find the following in the National Intelligencer of the 11th instant. The letter is from a member of Congress from Tennessee, and we give publicity to it with pleasure because it not only explodes the foundation of one of the contemptible efforts to disparage Gen. Harrison in the estimation of the People, but because it shows that Gen. Harrison will not let the impression go to the world uncontradicted, that he is incapable of doing his own writing;

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Please publish in the Intelligencer the subjoined extract of a letter from Gen. HARRISON, under date of the 28th ult. It is in answer to a communication which I addressed to him, relative to that ignominious subjection to the Cincinnati Committee which has been so often ascribed to him. He repels the imputation that his thoughts are subject to the *keeping* or dictation of a committee.

The publication of the annexed portion of his letter is due to Gen. HARRISON. It will be appreciated by the candid and the just of all parties. To give it authenticity is a sufficient motive for connecting my name with its publication.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1840.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

"All the connection which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton county (that which I suppose has been alluded to) is, that I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they sought. He was, also, authorized, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency. The reasons which had induced me to adopt this determination are contained in a letter written to a committee in New York, and which will, I presume, be soon published. With matter of the other accounts of the committee did I ever exchange one word, or any letter, give or receive any communication as to the manner in which the task I had assigned to the committee was to be performed. Indeed, I did not know, until very recently, who were the members of the committee. I could have no doubt of their being my political and personal friends; and such I found them to be.

"As it has been asserted that I employed this committee to write political opinions for me, because I was unable to write them myself, it may be proper to say, that I was never in the habit of doing this; and the bulk of the Addresses, Letters, Speeches, General Orders, &c., which have been published under my name and with my sanction, there is not a line that was written or suggested by any other individual. I do not claim for these productions any merit; nor would I consider myself blameable had I received the occasional assistance of my friends in this way; but I mention it, to show how totally reckless are my political enemies in the assertions they make in relation to me."

GEORGIA.

The Convention of the State Rights Party, held at Milledgeville, on Tuesday last, consisted of 230 delegates, the largest number ever assembled before in Convention in Georgia. In regard to the question as to Candidates to be voted for as President and Vice President of the United States, the Convention was so nearly unanimous in favor of HARRISON and TYLER, that there was only ONE dissenting vote upon it. A very strong Electoral ticket was formed, with the distinguished name of George R. Gilmer at the head of it.

For Congress, six of the present Representation were nominated for re-election with hardly a dissenting voice, viz: Messrs. Dawson, Nisbet, Habersham, King, Alford, Warren; and in lieu of the three present Members, Messrs. Gamble, Meriwether, and Foster were nominated.—*Rel. Reg.*

A letter of Mr. Senator Tallmadge which we shall publish, states that General Harrison will, in his opinion, receive 248 electoral votes out of the entire number of 295; leaving 22 to Mr. Van Buren, being those of the States of New Hampshire, South Carolina and Arkansas, and 25 doubtful, Maine, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri. Mr. Tallmadge says his sources of information may be most implicitly relied on.—*ib.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Washington, June 2, 1840.

I see a publication in the *Standard*, from the little Multicaulis Colonel, who is the Superintendent of the Branch Mint in Charlotte, whose consequence seems to have taken fire at the allusion of Mr. Stanly to his purchase, at the public expense, of Trees and Flowers to adorn and perfume the grounds of the Mint. The "special privilege" of public officers, to misapply with impunity the money of the nation, seems to enlarge itself with great rapidity. Gen. Jackson said to the House of Representatives, make your charges, and you may then examine witnesses to support them, but now, any allusion in either branch of Congress, to a wasteful and unauthorized expenditure of the People's Money, a particular act of misconduct, not only specified but admitted, is treated as a gross outrage; and the officer, whose conduct is animadverted on, at once commences an insolent vilification of the member who has dared to point public attention to the wrong committed. In this point of view, as one of the signs of that Executive freedom from all enquiry by the Representatives of the People, the assertion of which marks the present day, the Colonel's communication is worthy of serious thought. *Considered in itself merely, it is calculated only to excite mirth,* being at once a very weak defence of himself, and a very silly and ill-natured attack upon Mr. Stanly.

But observe what ground the Colonel takes on the subject of his purchase. He stands upon precedent and patriotism. First, he says *he deemed it proper "on consultation." Consultation?* With whom? With the public Gardener, here? Or with one of his own Clerks? He did *not* consult with any member of Congress, for they all said it was wrong and unjustifiable. He did *not* consult with any of the Officers of the Treasury Department, for his account for Apple and Peach Trees, for "shade," and box-edging and Pear Trees for "odour," was suspended for examination; and, at last, after a letter of "patriotism" from Col. Wheeler, was squeezed through by one of the *patriotic* Treasury Officers.

But says this Botanic Colonel, "this is a practice sanctioned by the gentleman himself," because Congress sanctions such appropriations for the Public Buildings in Washington City! Congress *has* sanctioned such appropriations, but does this prove Mr. Stanly sanctioned them?—The Capitol grounds are full of visitors daily, from all parts of the Union. They are *National* grounds. The appropriations for them have been sanctioned by Van Buren majorities in both branches; but Congress have never sanctioned *this bill of Mr. Wheeler's.* Messrs. Connor, Montgomery, McKay and Shepard, had each a word of censure for *this* expenditure. No one HAS JUSTIFIED IT. Money is indeed *appropriated* by Congress to keep in repair the Public Buildings, but it is expended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, an officer *appointed by the President.* *He* is responsible for its application—not the members of Congress.

The Colonel says—"The shade these Trees afford, and the odour they emit, are inhaled alike by the poorest men of the State, as well as the most wealthy." The poor men in North Carolina work for their living—they do not repose in the shade and inhale odour at the public expense. The pure air of Heaven is good enough for them, and should be for any one, without the "odour" of China Roses, and double Dahlias, and Chaceras Japonica's, &c. &c., which the "patriotism" of the Superintendent induced him to purchase with the People's Money.

But he asks why has this matter just been presented by Mr. Stanly? Those who attend to the proceedings of Congress, know that he has, this Session, for the first time, been placed on the Committee of Expenditures on the Public Buildings, and thus had such expenditures brought under his special notice. This will show to the Colonel, why Mr. Stanly now, for the first time, has brought this matter before the public. But it seems the Superintendent is "up to snuff."—He says—"Not only is the public money spent *by this gentleman* for Trees, Jet d'eaus, Soda Water, &c. &c. but the United States pay for the Snuff that titillates the gentleman's beautiful nose!" The Colonel takes great care not to state the *amount* paid for Snuff. It was, if I recollect rightly, but $2 75. And *by whom* was this paid? Congress appropriates money to pay for the paper, pens, &c. and other expenses of the House of Representatives. This money is placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House to disburse.—*He* bought the *Snuff*—a Van Buren Clerk, *that Mr. Stanly voted against*—and the account was allowed by a Committee, *a majority of whom are Van Buren men.* But if $2 75 were paid for Snuff for 242 members, does it follow, that it was *patriotism* in Colonel Wheeler, to buy out of the Public Money, $218 worth of Trees and Flowers? Or let the matter assume the shape of a problem in political arithmetic, and it will stand thus: Two dollars and three quarters being granted a reasonable appropriation for Snuff, "to titillate the noses" of 242 Representatives of the People, it is required to find what sum will be a just allowance for "shade and odour" to be "inhaled" by the noses of one Superintendent of a Branch Mint? Solution by Col. Wheeler, $218.

If the Colonel, however, knew Mr. Stanly's personal habits, he would know that *he* never took a pinch of Snuff to "titillate his beautiful nose." I do not know that there is much beauty about Mr. S.'s nose; but perhaps when compared to the Superintendent's, it may be called "beautiful."

But the Colonel, in supposing himself justified by Mr. Stanly's example, has altogether mistaken the question. Mr. Stanly moved, on the floor of the House, this very session, to reduce the amount of appropriation for the Trees and Shrubs for the public grounds, and made a Speech on the subject. He also moved to reduce the Salary of the Principal Gardener from $1200 to $1000—(the salary is now $1200 and not $1000, as stated by the Colonel)—but the Van Buren party voted him down. So that Mr. S. has in fact, *already* examined the expenses of his own body, and *tried* to reduce them. Has the Colonel ever held a "consultation" for the reduction of expenditures at the Mint? If not, can he say with truth—"I only did, what was done by Mr. Stanly himself."

The Colonel seems to think, he has a right to do whatever Congress can do! Here is another instance of the contagious influence of example—of the growing nature of "special privilege"—of the attention with which the subalterns of the Administration mark their Chief, and the ready devotion with which they tread in his path, and even outstrip his speed. Mr. Van Buren, in his Message last December, claimed that the Executive was a component *part* of the Legislative power. This was thought, at the time, a large claim; but now, in a few months, we have a petty subordinate officer, claiming to be not a *part* only, but *the whole* Legislature. It is objected against him, that he has spent the public money without authority. He answers—"I did but follow the example of Congress—Congress made an appropriation to ornament the public grounds at Washington, and I, following their footsteps, made an appropriation to ornament the grounds at the Mint." And in order to show that he did nothing *hastily*—that he was a *deliberative*, as well as a legislative body, he informs us that he acted 'after consultation.' Let us follow this idea out. Congress has paid large sums for Statues and Paintings to ornament the Capitol.—Will the Superintendent, if on "consultation," he should deem it right to do so, order busts and pictures at the public expense, to adorn the Mint! If he might not do the one, neither may he do the other. If his justification avail for one, it is, beyond doubt, available for the other likewise.—Cannot the Colonel conceive such a thing as a power in Congress, which does not belong either to his Master at the White House, or the Superintendent at the Mint? Or, is it indeed come to this, that the public money is *altogether* an Executive matter—not only in regard to its custody, but also, in regard to its expenditure? And is a member of Congress, chosen by the people as their Representative to watch over their rights, and to take care of their funds—to be always repelled as an intruder into other men's matters, when he rebukes an idle and totally unauthorized expenditure of the public money by an agent of the Executive?

But the Colonel feels justified in *this*, provided Mr. Stanly can find *nothing else* to censure.—What excellent logic! This would equally justify the Colonel, if instead of Trees and Flowers, he had bought a Carriage and Horses at the public expense.

But if the Colonel shall ever see and read Mr. Stanly's Speech, he will find that there are other of his doings quite as worthy of attention, as that already mentioned. What does the Superintendent think, for instance, of hiring his own servant to the Branch Mint, at high wages? Of making the people pay for his "Mahogany Chairs?" Of having an *East Room* at the Mint? Of using the public money to pay for Manure, for the Superintendent's garden and grounds, to pay for white-washing his Carriage House, for his Rogers' knives, and for his subscription to the Globe? Are these also evidences of "patriotism?" Surely they are, as clearly so as the purchase of Flowers and Trees. The Democratic little Colonel does not think, in any of these expenditures, of sparing his own purse, or comforting his own person. By no means—all he does springs from a patriotic desire to advance the public good—to prevent a political apoplexy from pecuniary plethora; and the Colonel's devotion to the public good, suffers nothing to escape him—it notices the most minute, as well as the largest occasions of public service, and hence, we find him charging to the people even the purchase of his "Table Salt." Oh! what a model of *patriotism* is here!

Now a plain man, unacquainted with the *elevating tendency* of democratic "patriotism," might suppose these expenses of the Colonel properly chargeable upon his *Bank Stock!* Start not Mr. Editor, it is even so. Such at least is the report; that the Colonel is a holder of Stock, and a Bank Director! Yes, though he belongs to a party who daily tell the people the Banks are scourging the country, blighting its prosperity, and endangering its liberty, he holds stock in a Bank, and aids in directing it. But think you, he would allow the purity of the nation to be *soiled* by paying out of *this vile Stock*, for any thing used at the *Mint?* No, his "patriotism" forbids it! The public purse, the better currency, the pure metal, is alone worthy to defray these *patriotic* demands upon this gold-making establishment of the country!

But if the Colonel intends to copy the style of expenditures at Washington, where will he stop? At the White House, the President has Mirrors which cost the country $600 apiece—the East Room furniture cost $9000—the Carpeting alone has cost the country more than $4000. Shall the Colonel follow these examples?

In September 1837, when Congress was in session consulting on the best means of relieving the national distress, Mr. Van Buren bought "one divan and cushions" for $100! A short time after he purchased "one set of *artificial* Flowers" at $100 for the President's table! The Colonel, in better taste, likes Flowers that have "odour." Why can't he, however, buy as Mr. Van Buren has done, a French Bedstead at $150—for which this Democrat, as he pretends to be, has "six French Comfortables made of extra materials and extra covers," $160 more! These comfortables are said to be made of Silk; so his Democratic majesty sleeps in *silken* sheets! Oh how very, very Democratic! The *wool* from his $20,000 worth of Sheep, he sells to the Tariff men!

By the way the Colonel's bill shows an item of Morus Multicaulis. Is it in contemplation to attach a silk manufacture to the Mint? Does the superintendent propose in due time, to rival Mr. Van Buren by sleeping in silk sheets?

In reading the Colonel's curious account of himself, and the purchases for the Branch Mint, it is difficult to tell which most to admire—his happy style of writing, his elegant taste for flowers and shrubbery, his entire self satisfaction, or his all-engrossing patriotism. We fancy him in the afternoon, in one of his "Mahogany Chairs" his feet supported upon the cushion of another, with his books on flowers and gardening on "a third, reclining under his "Magnolia Grandiflora" and "Silver-leaved Maples," *inhaling* (according to the Colonel's happy figure) their "*shade*" as well as the "odour," of "China Roses" "Monthly Honeysuckles" and "Magnolia Necrophylla," while he superintends his own servant, *hired to the United States*, who plies "the Garden reel," the "swan neck," and "Scuffle hoe," "half-round ditto" and "transplanting trowel," *purchased with the public money*, in all the operations dictated by taste for embellishing the grounds sacred to the leisure of the Superintendent. From time to time, as he surveys the progress of his man, the Colonel casts his eye into the "American Orchardist," the "American Gardener," the "Florist's Guide" or "Lindley's Outlines," to enlarge his learning and improve his taste; and ever and anon, retires within himself to pleasing thoughts of his own importance, dwells on the charming official rewards of patriotic self-devotion—a salary and outfit, and perquisites, servants hired, Carriage-houses whitewashed, Newspapers furnished, Garden manured, and even his salt found at the public expense.—In these delightful contemplations, diffusing a happy serenity over him, he sinks at last to repose and dreams of the glories of the White House, which, though at an humble distance, he attempts to copy in the furniture, the pictures, and the shrubbery of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

Some might fear, perhaps, lest amidst these occupations of taste, these arduous labors of "patriotism," the proper duties of the Mint should be neglected by the Superintendent. But happily it requires little time or skill to superintend all the coinage done at Charlotte; and *he* must be a clever and ingenious man indeed—clever and ingenious, even beyond the little Colonel, who can contrive to leave much undone, where there is *but little* to do!

I subjoin a copy of the "Flower Bill," which I think ought to be submitted to the People of North Carolina—the Items of expenditure which I have referred to, both at the Mint and the White House, you may rely on as accurately stated.

COPY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3rd, 1838.

UNITED STATES MINT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Col. JOHN H. WHEELER.

50 Atlanthus Trees,		$50 00
50 Horse Chesnut,		50 00
5 Magnolia Grandiflora,		5 00
5 " Nacrophylla,	1,50	7 50
5 Tulip Poplars,		5 00
5 Silver-leaved Maples,		5 00
5 English Walnuts,		5 00
5 Chinese Arboritæ,	75	3 75
5 Balm of Gilead,	1,50	7 50
10 European Lindens,		10 00
10 Morus Multicaulis,	62½	6 25
1 China Rose,	50	50
1 Tennessee Rose,		50
1 Microphylla,		75
1 Green Box Tree,		50
1 Variegated Box Tree,		50
1 Yard Box Edging,		12 50
1 Chaeorus Japonica,		50
1 Pyrus "		1 00
12 Best Double Dahlia,	50	6 00
1 Lancera Fluxuosa,		37
1 Monthly Honeysuckle,		25
12 Apple Trees, assorted,	25	3 00
6 Peach " "	25	1 50
3 Plum " "	62½	1 88
3 Apricot " "	75	2 25
3 Pear " "	62	1 87
1 Garden Reel,		1 25
1 Garden Line,		50
1 Scuffle Hoe,		50
1 Swan Neck Hoe,	in 44 & 31	75
1 Half Round "	in 30, 56, 69	1 75
1 Pair Fancy Flower Pots	in 37½, 50	87½
1 Copy American Orchardist,		1 00
1 Copy American Gardener,		1 00
1 Copy Florist's Guide,		37½
1 Copy of Lindley's Outlines,		25
1 Transplanting Trowel,		87½
Packing 11 bundles and 2 boxes, Portorage, 16		00
		$218 25

Rec'd 7th Nov. 1838, of John H. Wheeler, Superintendent U. S. Branch Mint, at Charlotte, N. C. the above amount, of two hundred and eighteen dollars, 25 cents.

B. LANDRETH & Co.

An Interesting Publication.—Gen. Duff Green gives notice of his intention to publish shortly, in the Pilot, memoranda of his own times, in which various interesting matters of the last twelve years will be treated of. We copy the following outline of the proposed publication, which will be contained in a single copy of the weekly Pilot:

"I have in preparation, a biographical notice of Amos Kendall, and memoranda of my own times, in which I will treat of Kendall's early life—his obligations to Mr. Clay—his tender of his pen and his paper to defend him before and after Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams—his application to Mr. Clay for office—his desertion of his benefactor—the secret and true cause—*the price paid* for it, and by whom. His trip to Washington—his intrigue to make Van Buren President, before Gen. Jackson's first inauguration—*the proof of it*—the true causes of his appointment as Fourth Auditor—Mrs. Eaton—supplants Eaton with Jackson—How—Secret of his influence over Jackson—Van Buren's attempt to supercede Jackson, at the end of the *first* term—proof of it—Failure and change of tactics—War on the Senate—Private interview between Editor and Jackson—Remarkable coincidence of expression between Van Buren and Jackson—Jackson's hypocrisy—Why Jackson was re-nominated—His re-nomination—Secret cause of quarrel between Jackson and Calhoun—Van Buren's agency in it—commenced in 1828—James Hamilton—Lewis—Balch—Eaton—Forsyth, and Crawford—A review of the circumstances of that quarrel—Attempt to establish a paper, by Mr. Van Buren, in 1829—Why and how it was defeated—Attempt to get the control of the U. S. Telegraph—The true explanation of what Gen. Jackson meant by his recommendation to Mr. Monroe, to appoint two federalists and two democrats in his cabinet. The correspondence between Jackson and Calhoun—the establishment of the Globe, and the reason for it—Blair and Kendall's correspondence with the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph—The hypocrisy of both—Kendall interested in the Globe—Established on the public patronage—The dissolution of the cabinet, and the cause of it—The war upon South Carolina—Nullification—Fatal error of Mr. Calhoun and his friends—The part taken by the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, and its effect—The compromise, and how it was produced—The removal of the deposites—the motives—Speculations of Eaton, Kendall, Forsyth, Butler, and Van Buren—The specie circular—its objects and effects—Post Office Department—the removal of Barry—object of Kendall's appointment—his resignation, and the reason of it."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Spy in Washington says the friends of Mr. Kendall expect to circulate 300,000 copies of his extra Globe, and that the Loco Foco members of Congress alone will circulate 50,000! He copies the following from a list furnished him of the number supplied the principal members, viz:

	No. of copies.
Boyd and Butler, of Kentucky,	2600
Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama,	800
H. L. Turney, Tennessee,	800
Lewis Steenrod, Virginia,	500
T. R. Strong, New York,	500
R. Chapman, Alabama,	500
J. G. Floyd, New York,	400
G. W. Hopkins, Virginia,	400
Gouverneur Kemble, New York,	400
M. T. Hawkins, North Carolina,	350
C. J. Atherton, New Hampshire,	300
V. D. Paris, Maine,	300
J. A. Lowell, Maine,	300
A. McClellan, Tennessee,	200
H. M. Watterson, Tennessee,	200
F. Thomas, Maryland,	200
J. D. L'montanya, New York,	200
Judson Allen, New York,	200
A. W. Doig, New York,	200
J. Thompson, Mississippi,	200
Cave Johnson, Tennessee,	200
Wm. Montgomery, North Carolina,	200

These papers will be made to overspread the land like the plagues of Egypt.—*Reg.*

OUTRAGEOUS DECISION.

The Van Buren majority of the House of Representatives have, against all usage, and in the very teeth of the Constitution, rescinded the rule of the House, which provides that no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, so far that the House may, at any time, by a vote of a *bare majority*, suspend all rules and orders for the purpose of going into Committee on the state of the Union. This step was resisted at the outset with great firmness, and the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed throughout the House, while the subject was under discussion. The voice of the Speaker was lost, and it was feared the spirit of disorder prevalent, would break out in acts of open violence; but the House adjourned without coming to blows, after passing the Resolution 119 to 85.—Mr. Stanly declared the Resolution to be a flagrant and violent outrage upon the rights of the American People—a downright attack upon the Constitution and the freedom of debate. The Constitution declared that "a majority of the House shall constitute a quorum to do business," but the Resolution offered by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) allowed a majority of all present—whether fifty, sixty, or twenty—to go into Committee of the Whole, and take up what business they pleased.

Referring to the proceedings of the House of Representatives reported above, the National Intelligencer says, in "all the madness and fury of party, during fifty years, we doubt whether any such violations of the most sacred usages of Congress, and of Rules established under the positive injunctions of the Constitution, have ever taken place as are here recorded.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Petticoat Hero.—It is too true Gen. Harrison, as will be seen by the following letter, has had something to do with the "petticoats."

"A CARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, ST. MARY'S, 23th September, 1812.

General Harrison presents his compliments to the Ladies of Dayton and its vicinity, and solicits their assistance in making shirts for their brave defenders who compose his army, many of whom are almost destitute of that article, so necessary to their health and comfort. The materials will be furnished by the Quarter Master; and the General confidently expects that the opportunity for the display of female patriotism and industry will be eagerly embraced by his fair country-women.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

In consequence of this call, the Ladies of Dayton and its neighborhood within ten days after it was received, made up about eighteen hundred shirts for the use of the army. They were made of calico furnished by the Indian Department, and from the annuities which had been withheld from the tribes that had taken up arms against the Americans.

The Methodist General Conference, sitting at Baltimore, have made five new conferences, viz. Providence, R. I. North, Ohio, Memphis, Rock River, and Texas.

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends W. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends J. T. DRAYTON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends, ELI STEWART, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

MARRIED

In this county on the 11th inst. by Wm. Bibb, Esq., CLEMENT CURLEE, of Anson county, to Miss NICE MEDLIN, of Mecklenburg county. All for Old Tip.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 10.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 54	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5¼ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8¼	Salt,	25 a 30
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2¼ a 2$
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 94	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	$4 a 4$	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—JUNE 5.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	$5½ a 6
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	54 a 60
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	$2¼ a 2½
Flour,	a $5½	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—JUNE 11.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	70 a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6¾ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$5 a 6	do N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—JUNE 6.

Bacon,	8½ a 14	Lard,	10½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7½ a 8½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3¼ a $3½
Corn,	50 a 54	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 22	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 28	Teas,	45 a $1¼

Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C.

MY Agency for the Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C. having ceased, no new risks will be taken, nor old policies renewed at this Agency.

JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, May 10, 1840. 44ⵔ

☞ Last Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of *Williams & Boyd*, are now informed that the latter is in Charlotte for the purpose of making a final close of their business, and debts due must be paid or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties and that without any delay—and should cost be attached to the collection of the debts we cannot help it.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

June 16, 1840. 3tsf

Negroes for Sale FOR CASH.

A LIKELY Negro fellow 22 years old and a Girl 19 years old of good characters. Apply at this office.

June 16, 1840. 3tsf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

MORN.—BY MRS. F. L. GRAY.

Morn is the time to WAKE—
The earliest to awaken—
Spring from the arms of sleep, and break
The fetters of repose;
Walk at the dewy dawn abroad,
And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to PRAY—
How lovely and how sweet
To send our earliest thoughts away,
Up to the mercy seat!
Ambassadors for us, to claim
A blessing in our Master's name.

Morn is the time to SING—
How charming 'tis to hear
The mingling notes of nature ring
In the delightful sphere!
And with that swelling anthem raise
The soul's fresh matin song of praise!

Morn is the time to SOW
The seed of Heavenly truth,
While balmy breezes softly blow
Upon the soil of youth!
And look to thee, nor look in vain,
Our God, for sunshine and for rain.

Morn is the time to LOVE—
As the tendrils of the vine
The young affections fondly rove,
And seek them where to twine!
Around thyself, in thine embrace,
Lord, let them find their resting place.

Morn is the time to GIVE,
When skies are clear and blue—
Reflect the rays of light divine,
As morning dew-drops do;
Like early stars, be early bright,
And melt away like them in light.

Morn is the time to WEEP
O'er morning hours mis-spent—
Alas! how oft from peaceful sleep,
On folly madly bent,
We've left the straight and narrow road,
And wandered from our guardian God.

Morn is the time to THINK,
While thoughts are fresh and free,
Of life just balanced on the brink
Of dark eternity!
And ask our souls if they were meet
To stand before the judgment seat?

Morn is the time for REST,
Just at the dawn of day,
When stars are fading in the sky
To fade like them away—
But lost in light more brilliant far
Than ever merged the morning star.

Morn is the time to RISE,
The resurrection morn—
Upspringing to the glorious skies,
On new-found pinions borne,
To meet a Saviour's smile divine—
In such ecstatic rising mine!

Miscellaneous Articles.

The Canajoharie Radii, a paper printed and edited by a deaf mute, gives the following account of a recent swinish revel in that place:

"On Saturday an incident took place at the distillery which would do for an example to bipeds of more notoriety. During the process of converting the grain into liquor, some part of the machinery gave way, which turned the liquor into the place where the swine are kept. The hogs (about 60 in number) soon began to drink with the relish of old *topers*; and like them, the longer they drank, the more thirsty they became, until the whole drove was turned into a bacchanalian revel—running and tumbling over each other—then rubbing their snouts one against another, which were probably expressions of eternal friendship, as we have seen drunken loafers seize each other by the hand to demonstrate their fraternal regard. After a while the scene changed, and some became remarkably testy—others found their legs treacherous; while a few grave porkers we saw sitting on their haunches, and looking as foolish as a man does when he knows he is disqualified for locomotion, and is afraid others will find it out.

"In about one hour Morpus took possession of the revellers, and they all united in sleeping off the fumes of their debauch.—We looked in the next day, and if there could be penitent hogs, there were some among them. They all appeared as though they had acted very foolish."

A Short life and a Merry one.—In 1813, a sailor who had just returned from India, with more money than he knew what to do with, took up his residence at a public house in Chelsea, and spent his time and his money in the following manner: He walked out before breakfast in the morning, and the first person he met of the laboring class, both men and women, he hired for the day. He then brought them to the house, and, first paying them their wages, ordered each a couple of glasses of shrub and brandy, by way of a whet for breakfast, which consisted of hot rolls, toast, bread and butter, tea, coffee, eggs, beef steaks, and brandy. The remainder of the day, till dinner, he kept them singing dancing, drinking, &c. At one o'clock the sailor had dinner served up, which consisted of good roast beef, boiled legs of mutton, plum pudding, and porter; and after dinner there was plenty of port wine and other liquors. The wine was brought by a dozen bottles at a time. This social tar never hired the same persons to be merry a second day, but a fresh party every morning; and his company, each day, was limited to twelve persons, besides the musician.

Served him Right.—A young girl 12 or 14 years old, who carries out bonnets from a millinery establishment in Trenton Row, had often been followed and insulted by a scoundrel in the shape of a man; and from the frequent repetition of these insults, she became afraid to go out alone, after dark.—A young man, the other night, agreed to follow on behind her, in order to detect the scoundrel. Soon after he left her—thinking her far enough to be safe—the same man came up to her and repeated his insults. Previous to setting out, she had been provided with a paper of No. 1, red pepper; and on reaching her mother's door, the man following her all the while, she turned and threw the contents of the paper in his face. The scamp was so blinded that he tumbled down the steps, and sneaked off, muttering something very much like profanity. It was a wholesome and well deserved chastisement.—*New York Times.*

Wonderful Escape from Death.—Three or four weeks ago, a Mr. Ladd, who was travelling on foot in Iowa Territory, near fort Madison, was taken in with by three other men, to whom in the course of conversation, he imparted the knowledge of his having four or five hundred dollars about him, which he was going to pay in at the land office. The three strangers instantly determined to obtain the money, and, on their reaching a broken part of the country, attacked Mr. L. with clubs and knives, killed him, as they thought, robbed him, threw him into a ravine, covered him with brush, and then continued on their journey. A rivulet of water flowed down the ravine in which Mr. Ladd lay buried, and the cooling and refreshing element coming in contact with his wounded head, had the effect of cleansing the wounds and restoring him to life. Knowing the route of the robbers, he instantly set out in pursuit of them, reached fort Madison, where he heard they had descended the river, procured a skiff, reached St. Louis, and in an hour or two apprehended two of the ruffians. The third had not yet reached the city, and was arrested on landing a short time afterwards. The villians were the next day taken back to Iowa, and, the court being in session, were instantly tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary—one for five years, another for ten, and the third for twenty. How much of the money Mr. L. was able to recover, we have not heard.—*Peoria Register.*

A TRUE STORY.

In a town some fifty miles from Boston, the members of a religious society were in the practice of holding conference meetings in the church, at which they made a kind of audible confession, technically called recounting their "experience." A very pious member of the church, Mr. D——, was in the habit of inviting his neighbor L——, who was not a member, to attend these meetings, at one of which Mr. D—— got up and stated to the congregation that he was a great sinner—that he sinned daily, and with his eyes open—that he wilfully and knowingly sinned—that goodness dwelt not in him—that he was absolutely and totally depraved—that nothing but the boundless mercy and infinite goodness of God could save him from eternal damnation. After this confession of Mr. D——, Mr. L——, who had by accident been placed upon the "anxious seat," was called upon to recount his "experience." He arose, and with most imperturbable gravity, stated that he had very little to say of himself, but the brethren would remember that he had lived for five and twenty years the nearest neighbor of Mr. D——; that he knew him well, more intimately so than any other man, and *it gave him great pleasure, because he could do it with entire sincerity, to confirm the truth of all brother D—— had confessed of himself.* When Mr. L—— sat down under the visible and audible smile of the whole congregation, the person not excepted, Mr. D—— went up to him and said, "You are a rascal and a liar, and I'll lick you when you get out of church."—*Boston Post.*

Extraordinary Courage.—A sheriff's officer was sent to seize a boat recently at Vicksburg. As soon as he appeared in sight of the boat, those on board were about to cut her loose. Placing a large knife in his mouth, and with pistols ready cocked, in both hands, without a moment's hesitation he fearlessly jumped on board. A cry of threw him overboard only steeled him the more effectually, and approaching a person about to cast off the rope, with pistol presented, he summoned him to desist. It was effectual!—the person addressed was only a deck hand, and would rather work than fight! The officer then cut the tiller ropes, and thus prevented the departure of the boat. Finding themselves baffled, those on board entered into an arrangement by which he became the recognised owner of the boat, with the proviso that he should proceed on her to Alton, Ill., where the owner not only paid the debt, but actually made him a present of a thousand dollars.—*Newport Republican.*

Fatal Rencontre.—Two gentlemen on the 17th ult., both strangers in the west, had some dispute about the occupation of the back seat in a coach, which runs from Peru to Chicago. Each drew a pistol at the same instant—each fired, and both fell to rise no more, for the contents of the loaded pistols had the effect they were intended to have; the contents of one entering the body just below the heart, those of the other passing through the head of the opponent.—The driver in haste, stayed the onward progress of his foaming steeds, to ascertain the cause of the reports of pistols, and, on on closing the coach doors, what a horrible scene did his eyes behold! Two men, who but a few hours before, left the hotel at Peru, in social mirth and glee, now weltering in their blood. They were the only passengers, and both died before any aid could be called, the distance from any house being some miles. The names of the unfortunate individuals are supposed to be, by papers found about them, R. L. Winn, who had in his possession about $900, and Jos. D. Brown, who had $450, mostly northern funds.

We learn the above particulars from a friend just arrived from Illinois.—*Times.*

Case of Poisoning by Diseased Flesh.—On Saturday last a white woman named Deems, died at Baltimore under the following circumstances. A cow belonging to some of the neighbors had died, apparently from the effects of poison, and was thrown out upon the commons. The deceased, with two other women, resolved to skin the dead animal, which they did on Friday, and the deceased also took a portion of the meat, and cooking it, she, with several of her children, ate a portion. They were all taken sick, and on Saturday the mother died. The other two women had not eaten any of the meat, but one of them is now suffering in tortures from her being inflamed and painful in such a manner as to threaten the lock-jaw.—*Ledger.*

Table Beer.—The Southern Cultivator gives the following receipe for making table beer:—"To make a cheap and wholesome table beer, take eight bottles of water, one quart of molasses, one pint of yeast, and one table spoonful of cream of tartar. These ingredients being well stirred and mixed in an open vessel, after standing twenty-four hours, the beer may be bottled and used immediately.

United States Branch Mint,

Charlotte, N. C. May 26, 1840.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of July next, for furnishing the Mint with 85 cords of good WOOD—Oak and Hickory.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint. The contractor can have from the 1st of July to the 1st of September to furnish the Wood, but the whole amount contracted for must be delivered by the 1st day of September next.

Persons desirous of furnishing will direct their proposals endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JNO. H. WHEELER, *Sup't.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Dr. D. R. Dunlap vs. Edward S. Batte. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a Negro Girl named Esther.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 840

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Margaret A. Dunlap vs. The Heirs at Law of John J. Dunlap, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the Heirs at Law of said dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $6] 140

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

David Parks and Jennings B. Kerr vs. Jas. A. Carnes, Guardian of John N. Nesbit and Mary A. Nesbit, } Petition to be released from security-ship.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 140

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, living in Charlotte, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., a bound girl by the name of *Sarah Caroline Phillips*, about 14 years of age. She had on when she went away a dark calico frock and a green calash. A reward of one cent will be given for her apprehension, but no thanks. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or employ said girl, as I am determined to put the law in force against all who may do so.

MARY PORTER.

June 3, 1840. 138

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED, A negro man. Enquire of the Printer.
June 3, 1840.

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddox or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 9th, L. Markham, President. The letter was mailed 1833, and No. 4186. Thos. Masterson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.

May 12, 1840. 33tf

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the *archives of private affection*, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a persevering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each member of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony; whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Andrew Brandon, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known to me to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 19, 1840.

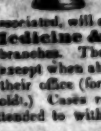
Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING associated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,



HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 18tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 25tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

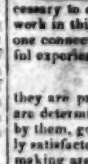
Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

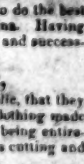
The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **390** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.



—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 45tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS he may have from the surrounding country in the business and employ workmen of a superior grade and number will BEARDED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made [illegible] CON for sale. Terms Cash.

H. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 29tf

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the [illegible] ga Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 64 cts. Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 29tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a [illegible] and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Wagon Work, &c., which will be sold at reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery [illegible]

The subscriber will receive orders for Cast Iron suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MAKE.

April 8, 1840. 29tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Omnibus.
BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—[illegible] are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, [illegible] along our mountains, through rivers, and [illegible] mounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hiawatha's steed. In the place of the mean, rag[illegible] ditty sheets, called newspapers, which were [illegible] merly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed spirited hebdomadals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; in place of barges and sail boats, we now defy the winds, and stem tides and currents by the mighty all powerful Steam.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this whole country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, sickening demoralizing politics—*because* their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, daring, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead manner style which is now outstripping every thing. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now a days,—they navigate on the old plan—have not yet adopted modern contrivances—are dashing ahead. They are "behind the times" and the improvements of the age.

In news matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In *philosophy and science*, we have an experienced assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly *independent*—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand me) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we please, neither counting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A. No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fine arts.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The BEACON will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canadas, by the earliest mail, at the rate of Two Dollars per Annum in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of this number of individuals) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.